

GATHERED ABOUT THE CAMP FIRE.

Grand Army Veterans of Geo.
W. De Long-Post.

COM. AND MRS. WRIGHT'S GUESTS.

Fires of Patriotism Burned Brightly as Mem-
ories of Former Days Were Recalled—Min-
ister Willis Speaks—Bounteous Repast
Provided by the Ladies—Other Speakers.

Members of the Geo. W. De Long Post of the Grand Army of the Republic celebrated the fourteenth anniversary of its organization last evening, with an old time "camp fire," at the residence of J. N. Wright. The preparations made by the host were quite appropriate and served to recall the memories of the days when the boys in blue "camped in the open." The lawn on the makai side of the house was decorated with Chinese lanterns, American flags and festoons of red, white and blue adorned the verandas of the house, while a little to one side a huge bonfire of alderbrush stumps completed the picturesque scene. Members of the Post with their wives and invited guests were seated in a circle about the tables heavily laden with the "camp fare."

Post Commander Greene acted as master of ceremonies, and at 8 o'clock called upon Quartermaster Eaton to sound the dinner call. After a successful attack on the culinary department, cigars were lighted and the story telling and speech making began.

Commander Greene made a short opening speech and then called upon United States Minister A. S. Willis to respond to the toast "The President of the United States." Mr. Willis is an interesting speaker at all times, and that his remarks touched a sympathetic patriotic chord was demonstrated by the frequent applause which he received. He expressed gratification at being called upon to represent the chief executive than whom there was none more true to the principles which the Grand Army fought to preserve. He said that the forces of the United States were arrayed in '61 to decide a question which meant either eternal destruction or eternal liberty. The battle had been fought and the American people now stood united and loyal to the flag which should always wave supreme on the American continent. Should a foreign foe today threaten the American Union, there would be no North, no South, no East, no West, one solid phalanx of citizen soldiery would rally under the national emblem, setting aside all party or sectional differences and joining forces for the protection of home and country.

General A. S. Hartwell responded to the toast "Our Order the G. A. R." in a short but appropriate speech. He pointed out the principles of the order and deprecated the possibility of internal strife within the United States so long as members of the Grand Army lived to give aid and counsel in the affairs of the Government.

Next to the American Minister Captain Appleton made the telling speech of the evening. He pointed out the Americanisms of Hawaii as represented in the schools, churches and general business life, closing with a decided and forcible plea for annexation.

The story of prison life and the "Bill of Fare in the Confederate Prisons" was told by W. L. Eaton who related his rather unpleasant experiences of seven months sojourn within the Confederate lines. Rev. J. M. Munro told of the happy impressions of the visiting comrades, after which W. R. Farrington was called upon to speak for "the Press."

The exercises were enlivened from time to time with patriotic songs in which Comrade H. J. Rhodes acted as choir master. After a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Wright, the national hymn "America" was sung and the veterans prepared to go home and "turn in."

The roster of the veterans present was as follows:

J. N. Wright, orderly sergt. N. Y. cavalry; R. J. Greene, sergt. 26th Connecticut volunteers; W. H. Place, yeoman United States navy; J. M. Monroe, private 42nd Ohio volunteers; James Dodd, private 12th New York infantry; Sam McKee, private 38th and 39th Pennsylvania infantry; Frank P. Hemen, private 16th U. S. infantry; W. H. Wilkinson, bugler 1st New York rifles; Robert Nelson, private 1st New York infantry; Thos. Phillips, 50th New York volunteers; H. J. Rhodes, second lieutenant 4th Iowa cavalry; W. F. Williams, captain 5th Iowa cavalry; C. B. Edwards, captain 5th Iowa cavalry; Geo. De La Vergne, lieutenant colonel 8th Tennessee volunteer infantry; A. S. Hartwell, lieutenant colonel 55th Massachusetts volunteer infantry; W. McCandless, 2nd Iowa cavalry.

Among the invited guests were: Chief Justice Judd and wife, Minister and Mrs. Cooper, Ministers Smith, Damon and King, W. W. Hall and wife, Mr. Rowell, Mrs. Rheimschneider, Mr. and Mrs. Crabbe, E. P. Dole, Dan Logan and Messrs. Dickey, De La Vergne and Hitchcock.

PRESERVATION OF BOOKS IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

The destruction of books by insects in the tropics is an annoyance of so serious a character that no excuse is necessary for calling attention to the precautions recommended by the trustees in the India Museum, as they are equally applicable to the libraries in all tropical countries. In the report we are informed that the most troublesome insect in the libraries in Calcutta is a minute beetle, *Pitodrepana panicea*. The cosmopolitan book-maggot drills in pin-holes through and

through the cover and body of a book, too often effecting its complete destruction. The only other insects which have been noticed as causing any considerable damage are white ants and cockroaches. They first devour the books wholesale, but are easily prevented from gaining access to them by placing the shelves upon the stone insulators commonly in use; while the second merely deface the bindings, so are of less importance. The treatment used in the library of the Revenue Department was that of disinfecting the books by pouring a small quantity of refined benzine into the crevices of the binding, and then shutting the volume up for a few days in a close-fitting box to prevent the escape of the fumes. The books so dealt with were afterwards rubbed over lightly with the finest kerosene or paraffin oil, which should be rubbed off with a cloth before it has time to penetrate into the binding. This renders the books, to a great extent, distasteful to insects, without causing serious injury. It is objectionable on account of the odor of the oil, but has the recommendation of harmlessness combined with considerable efficiency. In the Royal Botanic Gardens at Libreville a different system has been adopted. It consists in brushing the books over with a saturated solution of corrosive sublimate, made by keeping a few lumps of the poison at the bottom of a bottle of the ordinary methylated spirit, so that it may become saturated. Great care should, of course, be taken in handling this solution, on account of its exceedingly poisonous nature. In the India Museum Library, where the books are kept in close-fitting glass cases, with a few lumps of solid naphthaline upon each shelf, little or no damage is caused by insects. The paste used in binding the books in the India Museum is poisoned by adding about half an ounce of sulphate of copper to each pound of paste; while books already infested are disinfected by shutting them up for four or five days in close-fitting box with loose naphthaline, with as much of this substance as possible between the leaves. It may be very justly observed that none of these methods can be regarded as wholly unobjectionable, some being offensive from the use of poisonous material. But the damage done to the books in tropical climates is so great that the inconveniences attached to these remedies will readily be overlooked.—Field.

TWINKLING STARS

Celebrate Their Victory in a Dinner at
the Hawaiian Hotel.

Baseball Trophy the Centre of Attraction.
Decorations Beautiful and Good Things
to Eat Plentiful.

The Star base ball team played a game between themselves and a number of their friends and sympathizers in the dining room of the Hawaiian Hotel last night. It was a game in which every one took his time and in which there were no fielders to prevent the ball from rolling along.

A long table set in the makai part of the dining room was laden with good things to eat for the boys who won the championship of '96 and their friends who helped to do the shouting at the various games in which the former took part.

Directly in the center of the table was the base ball championship trophy, which now goes to the Stars for good, and which was polished up so that the boys could see their faces without the least trouble. In a line with this and stretching away toward both ends of the table were several white candelabras. Suspended from the ceiling directly over the center was a large ball of flowers, and strewn about on the table were ferns and various kinds of blossoms. Over the whole were stretched streamers of cardinal red and white, the colors of the Star base ball club.

Over the Ewa window, back of Captain Chris Conradt was the Star flag, with the red star prominently displayed, while around the room were palm leaves arranged as pillars.

On the veranda directly outside was stationed the Kawaihau Club, furnishing music throughout the dinner, and partitioned off from the vulgar gaze of the inquisitive by a large American flag.

The dinner was a jolly affair, and the boys made it a point to let their merry voices be heard wide and far.

Those present were: Chris Conradt, Dr. Murray, Harry Whitney, W. H. Cornwell Jr., Hay Wodehouse, W. Porter Boyd, Jack Lucas, J. O. Carter Jr., Lionel Hart, Ernest Wodehouse, J. S. Walker, Percy Lishman, Donald Ross, Emil Berger, W. Lucas, Harry Wilder, Morris Keohokalele, Tom Pryce, Duke McNeill, J. S. Low, Ed Stiles, Sam Woods, W. Wilder, J. Winter, Chester A. Doyle, George Lucas, Frank Vida and E. Giffard.

A CONSUL ARRESTED.

For Riding a Bicycle Without the
Required Light.

At about 10 o'clock last night Senhor A. de Souza Canavarro, Portuguese Commissioner, was arrested on the Waikiki road by Patrolman Frank Hewitt, for riding a bicycle without a light. At the time of the arrest he was in company with Messrs. W. C. King, D. Howard Hitchcock and three ladies. He claimed his immunity from arrest, but the patrolman had been given orders to arrest every one riding a wheel without a light, and considered it his duty to take Mr. Canavarro to the police station.

In the meantime Marshal Brown had been telephoned to and upon arrival at the police station Mr. Canavarro was immediately released.

The Gainsborough.

News from the wreck, received yesterday, is to the effect that the vessel moved considerably during the day, and at high tide only her bow was on the beach. The pumps were kept at work all day and only two or three loads of coal were taken off. It is quite probable that Captain Calway will be successful in his venture.

ANOTHER VIEW OF LOCAL POLITICS

Washington Star Correspondent
Gives His Ideas.

NO RETURN TO MONARCHY.

Where Opposition to Annexation Among Plan-
ters Exists—What Might Happen if An-
nexation Fails—Stability of Government is
What is Needed, and Must be Obtained.

The Honolulu correspondent of the
Washington Star writes as follows on
annexation:

Attention has lately been drawn to certain utterances of James B. Castle in an interview with a reporter, and to the comments thereon of the San Francisco Chronicle. Mr. Castle is Collector General here and a younger brother of our late Envoy to Washington, W. R. Castle. He is reported to have said that a majority of our planters are opposed to annexation, because of its expected cutting off of the supply of Asiatic laborers. This statement of Mr. Castle is considered here to be not quite accurate. It is doubtless true that a large number of the planters, but not a majority, take that view. This is mostly true of planters of British origin, and of many Germans. Most American planters are undoubtedly anxious for annexation. There can be no doubt that the prosperous condition of this Republic has of late much weakened in the minds of many people the urgent sense of need for annexation which was previously felt as being indispensable to stability of government. Many feel that we are doing exceedingly well without annexation, and may as well continue independent. Thinking men are hardly deceived in this way.

A conclusion drawn by the Chronicle from Mr. Castle's alleged admission is certainly unsound; namely, that any view of a majority of the sugar planters would necessarily prevail, as being the ruling class in these islands. It is true that the planters and agents, as men of wealth, and with superior organization, can and do greatly influence legislation. There is, however, a very large and powerful class of the leading supporters of the Republic who are antagonistic to any domination of the planters, and who are resolutely in favor of annexation. Any outspoken opposition by planters to annexation would at once arouse the strongest hostility of this great majority.

I am certain that our best and ablest men do not regard as a "possibility" in any sense a return of Hawaii to monarchy, "with Kaulani as Queen," or anybody else on the throne. For any end of securing stability, monarchy would be the most hopeless possible resort. The only strength which it could be imagined to contribute to a government would be in its enlisting the support of a majority of the natives. But their support could lend no appreciable strength to any government in Hawaii. As an element of political weight in the community, the great body of the natives count for little more than do your school children, because of their general mental weakness and childishness. The ideas and policies of administration characterizing the natives are puerile, capricious and wholly incompatible with the necessities of an active civilization and commerce such as have taken possession of this queen group of the Pacific.

The whites do and must dominate here, because they alone possess the capacity and disposition to conduct civilized and capable administration of government. They alone are endowed with the necessary intellectual and moral instincts for such duties. These whites certainly have not the remotest earthly use for a Kanaka king or Queen on their own account. The stupidity, the willfulness, the caprices of such a personage would at once clog all the machinery of government. After having once experienced the order, the reasonableness, the quiet of civilized republican government, controlled by the will of the best part of the people, no one is going back to the old regime. Were it conceivable that our people, in a moment of fatuity, should set up a Kaulani, they would speedily hasten to relegate her again to private life. Any attempt of that sort lends no hope of stability in government. Restored monarchy would be the least stable of all conceivable situations. But no one is going to attempt to galvanize into life that last year's corpse.

It may be very conceivable that if annexation be finally refused by the United States we shall be impelled to turn to Great Britain in pursuit of the political stability which is so greatly desired, and to accept a colonial position under Great Britain, with local self-government. This would indeed be very distasteful to the predominating American portion of our people. But with the immense excess of British steamers in the Pacific this would not be an unnatural destiny for the Hawaiian Islands. The British amply subsidize their steamer lines. The United States do not. Therefore British commerce possesses the oceans. With the not distant opening of the Nicaragua canal, that commerce must immensely multiply in this ocean, and British commercial houses must greatly increase in Honolulu. Without a very positive and decided policy on the part of the United States, the Hawaiian Islands will naturally drift into British possession. It seems safe to predict that before many years they must become either American or British. We are inclined to believe that the somewhat positive expression about Hawaii in the Republican platform voices the sentiment of a majority of the American people. But if America is to "control these islands it is necessary that she should insure to us complete political stability. We do not now possess it; we must have it; if not from America, then from England.

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